

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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The DIA Chemie 1953 import program dealing with China calls for 2,000 tons each of varnish linseed oil (Lackleinoel), crude oil and wood oil from China. By the end of September only 50 percent of the quota was filled. It is reported that China will not be able to fill its 1953 quota.

The DLA Chemie 1953 trade contract with the USSR calls for the delivery of 12,000 tons of red lead, 480,000 tons of Austrian crude oil, 440 tons of tungstic anhydride and 1,000 tons of sulphuric acid. Later, the quota of sulphuric acid was increased from 1,000 tons to 10,300 tons, allegedly for the purpose of increasing the production of the synthetic materials industry.

Czechoslovakia is expected to supply 8,000 sets of automobile tires in 1953. It is questionable whether this quota will be filled, as only 2,000 sets were delivered by the end of August.

25X1

5. The total DIA Chemie 1953 import program was primarily planned to amount to 239 million rubles, but was reduced to 207 million rubles by the end of August in order

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

25X1

to enable DIA Lebensmittel to increase its import quota. It is, however, questionable whether even the reduced program can be fulfilled, as there is a shortage of the necessary foreign exchange.

B. Notes on the DIA Chemie 1953 export program:

1. DIA Nahrungsmittel holds at present a high priority in the export trade business. An increase in exports is expected after reparations have been abolished. The USSR has already dropped its claim for 4,000 tons of white paraffin. Though this amount is now free for export, no customers are available; the same can be said for gasoline. The export allotment for gasoline, until now credited to reparation accounts, will be assigned to the 1954 export program.
2. In the field of photography, the export of films, color films, and photochemicals, is small and only Eastern countries are concerned. The export suffers because of the better quality of competing West German photographic goods.
3. Import and export trade accounts are balanced monthly; the quota for both accounts has not been fulfilled at any time. In spite of signed contracts, the USSR's deliveries are arbitrary and irregular. As the Russians often demand cash payments of the total account, which the DIA is not able to meet, the penalties for delay are often higher than the value of the goods.

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3

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